

REPUBLICANS TO SOLVE THE LIQUOR QUESTION

NOTE AGAINST DEMOCRATS

C. W. Nibley Advises Cache County Citizens That Prohibition May Best Be Procured Through Republicans.

FAVORS PROHIBITION, BUT NOT DEMOCRATIC BRAND

One County Should Not Be Compelled to Wait for Another County's Decision on the Question, Says Speaker.

SUTHERLAND MAKES TALK

(Special to The Herald-Republican.)
OGAN, Oct. 27.—If you want to vote for the best interests of your home and for the best interests of your city, and your state, vote the Republican ticket, said C. W. Nibley tonight in addressing an audience that filled the Thatcher opera house.
Nibley launched straight into a rousing Republican speech, in which he showed his hearers why it was for their best interests to support the Republican ticket, and in a speech which aroused his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm he gave a clear and logical review of the issues of the campaign and offered the best possible solution of the questions which will be settled by the voters of the state November 8.
"I had made up my mind to keep out of the campaign this year, but in the last day or two I have been quoted and talked of in political matters to such an extent that I want to be set straight," said Mr. Nibley. "It has been said that I have changed from a prohibition man, whereas, before, I was in favor of prohibition I am now against it. I have come up here to say that I am just as strongly in favor of prohibition as I ever was, and all that I have ever said, I reiterate. I believe in prohibition as the best thing for the state and nation."
"I want to correct that impression. I have prohibition in Logan, and it works well. I am told that the first of the year saloons will be abolished in Cache county. The commissioners have placed themselves on record to the extent that they will not renew any liquor licenses within the boundaries of Cache county."
"The present commissioners go out of office this year, I understand, but the nominees of the Republican party are also pledged not to renew any license for the sale of liquor in Cache county, so you will have prohibition in Cache county right away. You will not have to wait to see how St. George votes in this election—you will get prohibition right away by voting the Republican ticket."
"It is plain that liquor has its good uses. I believe in the word of wisdom as taught by the Mormon people. Alcohol is a good thing in moderation, but I would rather have these men than to have the ill brought about by the use of liquor. I stand the same as before on the matter of prohibition. On the other hand, the Democratic party will not be able to do so."
"There are some people in the Democratic party, I would not say one word against any member of any party, but I want to get results. I do not want you (Continued on Page Two.)

Princeton's New Head?



Upper left, H. A. Garfield; upper right, John H. Finney; lower right, former President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton.

IN SPITE OF THE HARDSHIPS ENDURED, BOTH AERONAUTS FEEL AMPLY REPAID FOR THEIR TROUBLE BY WINNING THE BENNETT CUP.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, heroes of the greatest balloon flight on record, arrived here tonight after an experience that was more trying than earlier reports indicated, but mightily pleased because the cup for which they contended remains in America.
The first day after leaving the America II at the end of their journey on the banks of the Peribonka river, Mr. Hawley's leg was injured so severely that he was laid up for several hours, and he has not yet fully recovered.
The arrival of the aeronauts was made the occasion of their first formal welcome before the American consul, Gebhardt Willich, the American consul, and business men of this city met them at the arrival of the train from Chicoutimi this evening, and escorted them to the Hotel Frontenac, where an informal dinner was given in their honor. After resting until 11 o'clock, Messrs. Hawley and Post resumed the journey to New York. They are scheduled to arrive in Montreal tomorrow morning, and intend to take the first available train for New York City.
"There never was a time," Mr. Hawley said tonight, "when I considered that our lives were actually in danger, but our supply of food was short."
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DEMOCRATIC-TRIBUNE DEAL

FROM the opening of the present campaign there has been nothing derogatory in the Salt Lake Tribune to the Democratic campaign or the candidates on that ticket. From the opening of the present campaign there has not been a word uttered by the Democratic stump speakers in Salt Lake county against the Tribune administration in Salt Lake City, although every Democratic leader will admit privately it is the worst in the history of the city. In all the tons of literature with which Democratic county headquarters has flooded Salt Lake county, there has not been one word derogatory to the Tribune administration in Salt Lake City.
From the opening of the campaign, there has not been a word in the Salt Lake Tribune in opposition to state-wide prohibition, although in the past the Tribune has stood irrevocably against it. There has not been a word in the Tribune in favor of its own candidates for Congress and the state supreme bench. There has been praise all the time for Ferdinand Erickson, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and for C. C. Richards, the Democratic nominee for the supreme bench. Whenever anything has been said anywhere in the state against Erickson, the Tribune has promptly rushed to his defense.
One would not know from the Tribune that it had candidates for the two state offices. One would know from reading the Tribune that it is the official organ of the Democratic party. One would not know from the Tribune but what the Democratic aspirant for the United States Senate, who is to be named by the Tribune, was personally owned by that paper, and that much depended upon his election. In fact, the Salt Lake Tribune has consistently boosted for the Democratic ticket throughout the state and for its own ticket in Salt Lake county. In return for that, the Democratic orators on the stump in Salt Lake county have not said one word derogatory to the Tribune city administration. There is a thorough understanding that the Tribune ticket shall be supported in Salt Lake county, especially on legislators, and the Democratic ticket throughout the state.
Fred T. Dubois, ex-senator and Democrat, of Idaho, and Frank J. Cannon, former Democratic state chairman for Utah, are working here for the Tribune ticket, laboring diligently to keep the non-Mormons in line for the ticket. Fred T. Dubois said several days ago in the hearing of half a dozen men:
The Democratic leaders in Utah figure that they can turn over one-fourth of the Democratic vote in Salt Lake county to the "American" party, because they are anxious to beat the Republicans, and realize the only way they can accomplish this is to help the "American" ticket.
Dubois, as the political partner of the Tribune management, a man who bears the same relation to Idaho politics that the Tribune management does to Utah politics, with the same idea, revenge for a defeated politician, knows what he is talking about when he says this, and he gets his information in the Tribune office, where the deal was made; Dubois "speaks by the card," as it were, because he knows.
The Tribune is the official mouthpiece of the Democratic party in the campaign. The B. H. Roberts letter was taken to the Tribune office and published. It rushed to his defense at once, and it has rushed to the defense of every Democrat who has been in trouble since the opening of the campaign.
Negotiations for a Democratic daily paper in Salt Lake during the campaign were dropped because of the deal with the Tribune. A bluff was made that the Provo Herald would be used, but one needs only to consider that a moment to discover how silly that is. The Provo Herald is confined practically to Provo, and is doing well if it has 1,500 circulation. One can imagine the Democratic state committee being contented with an organ of such circulation. No, they needed the Tribune and they got it.
And this is the way they got it: The Democratic leaders agreed to turn over at least one-fourth of the Democratic vote in Salt Lake county to the Tribune ticket. They agreed to make no fight against the ticket. They agreed to aid in the election of the Salt Lake county delegation to the lower house as Tribune party men, which they are doing. The Democratic leaders agreed, in the event that they can elect enough members of the house and senate, in conjunction with the Tribune members from Salt Lake county and Summit county, to have a majority on joint session, to elect to the United States Senate a Democrat who shall be satisfactory to the Tribune. It is agreed between them that the Tribune shall name the Democrat who shall be satisfactory to the inner circle of that party, which is in control of the Tribune party. While it is agreed that this Democrat shall be free on national issues to vote with his party in the United States Senate, it is also agreed that he shall work with the Tribune party in Utah. The deal also provides that the Tribune shall advocate the election of Ferdinand Erickson to Congress as a Democrat and state-wide prohibitionist, and the Tribune agreed not to print his record on the liquor question, which must have been something of a temptation to that paper.
In return for all this, the Tribune agreed to do just what it has done: Boost for the Democratic candidates for state offices; say nothing against state-wide prohibition; furnish publicity for all Democratic campaign matter; defend Democratic candidates and workers wherever it seems necessary, and attempt to split the Republican party as much as possible on local issues, as well as national issues.
The Tribune has kept its agreement. If you don't believe it, read that paper. It remains to be seen whether the Tribune-Democratic party will have enough votes in joint session to make it possible for the Tribune management to select its candidate for United States senator.
To those who are curious about this deal, it will be interesting to read the Tribune county and state platforms, the Democratic county and state platforms, watch the course of the Tribune, hear the Democratic stump speakers, then read the literature that is being circulated through Salt Lake county by the Democratic leaders. See whether it says anything against the Tribune party. If you are not convinced by that time, wait a day or two. Keep an open mind. This unholy bargain was made, and both sides are doing their best to carry it out.
It is hoped by the cry of state-wide prohibition to induce the women of the state, Mormon and non-Mormon, to vote the Democratic ticket by reason of their attitude for temperance. It is hoped to minimize everywhere the declaration of the National Anti-Saloon League in favor of local option and strict regulation, and to keep from the women voters the knowledge of the experience of other states that have tried state-wide prohibition.
It remains to be seen whether the people of Utah will help to put through a deal that will place in Congress and the United States Senate henchmen of the Salt Lake Tribune.

CARRIED BACKWARD BY TERRIFIC GALE

Hoxsey and Johnstone Have Remarkable Experience at the Big Aviation Meet

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Such are the caprices of October weather that Ralph Johnstone and Arch Hoxsey of the Wright team of aviators went up for altitude at Belmont Park this afternoon and brought down the record of the day for distance.

YANKEE WOMAN JUDGE



MRS. EMMA M. NAKULUA.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Oct. 27.—An American woman, Mrs. Nakulua, has made herself a power in Hawaii. She holds unique position in the territorial government. She is a water rights commissioner and sits as a judge in all cases where the rights are in litigation, and is considered an able and most just official, her decisions seldom, if ever, being set aside.
She has been well educated and has considerable literary ability, taking much interest in all that pertains to her native land and to the Hawaiian people.

BIG STRIKE SPREADING

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The strike of express wagon drivers and helpers spread from the New Jersey water front to Manhattan today and simultaneously assumed a more serious aspect.
Services were almost halted at both the Grand Central and West Shore stations in this city, and tonight the strike of a general strike in an effort to tie up the whole metropolitan district was made by officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. There was further rioting during the day following the arrival of strike-breakers from New York in New Jersey. Vagabond helpers employed by both the Adams and American Express companies in New York joined the walk-out and the Adams company helpers in Jersey City also struck. Both the United States and Wells-Fargo companies previously had been involved in the trouble. Efforts of the companies to continue the service with strike-breakers brought out the threat of a general strike. In this event, it was estimated, the second day of the strike would be called off if they were asked to deliver goods to the express companies. W. H. Adams, general organizer, and V. P. Hoffman, first vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, are here aiding in the direction of the strike.

The fifth day of the international aviation meet opened with a promise and closed in a howling wester that filled the air with swirling autumn leaves, slammed down the benches in the grandstand, ripped off the canvas screens that bar the view of those who have not paid, but hope to see, and sent such a skirl of line of dust dancing around the track that the lamps had to be lighted outside the hangars for the mechanics to find their way about. It was a furious and a day of postponements, disappointments and scattered fests of the most daring airman that has yet been witnessed by an American crowd.
Officially, flights for the Gordon Bennett elimination trials to pick an American team which shall defend the international trophy won at Rheims last year by Glenn H. Curtiss, opened at 9 o'clock this morning, but nobody cared to come out for them in the wind that was blowing.
None Dared Try.
At half past 12 o'clock the special prize of \$10,000, offered by Thomas Ryan for a flight from the field to the statue of liberty and return, was opened. Many aviators, but none of them dared try it. They chose to take advantage, instead, of the latest largesse allowed them by the committee—permission to compete between 1:50 and 2:45 o'clock any afternoon during the meet provided only that they should finish before 5:30.
That narrowed the program down to one hourly event for distance and altitude. Latham, in an Antoinette monoplane, for distance, and Hoxsey and Johnstone of the Wright team, for altitude, were the only ones to brave a gale of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour.
Johnstone and Hoxsey tried to set their wings and soar into the sky without effort, but they showed that the way of an eagle in the air is still one of the things often do not understand. They kept their planes beautifully, but although the speed of the plane they were flying is normally thirty-five miles an hour and their engines were running wide open, they were pushed steadily out of view and down over the edge of the horizon.
Neither Would Give In.
The upper gale they were jamming must have been more than forty miles an hour, but neither was willing to come down before the other. They stuck it out until forced to land by sheer compulsion of the elements.
Both were driven miles off the course. Word came from Hoxsey first that he had landed safely at Brentwood, Long Island, about twenty-five miles distant. Johnstone was carried fifty-five miles to Middle Island village, L. I.
These were the two longest flights of the day. Each telephonist who they hoped to fly back to the course tomorrow.
Neither of them could be caught on the telephone again after they had reported to Wilbur Wright, and from him came the details of their adventures.
Incidents.—Mr. Wright said, "there were none. It was just one straight-forward progress backwards. When they got up in the morning, they were struck a wind blowing about twenty-five miles an hour faster than they could fly. The wind was so strong that they could not fly. That's all there is to it. I guess it is the first time in the history of aviation that anybody made a flight tail-end foremost."
Only One Entrant.
For the first hourly distance event, the only routine number remaining on the program, the sole entrant was Latham, in an Antoinette. He finished the hour with only 11 laps (21.7 miles) in 55 minutes and 40 seconds. His figures show how persistent was his battle with the gale; but they cannot bring out as did the visual maneuvering. One thousand feet above the grand stand he journey his way
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COMMISSION RESTRAINED FROM REDUCING THE RATES

United States Circuit Court Takes Action Regarding Freight Tariff on Lemons

ST. PAUL, Oct. 27.—Judges Vandeverter, Sanborn and Adams, in the United States circuit court, late this afternoon, handed down an order restricting the interstate commerce commission from putting into effect a reduced rate on lemons from southern California to the Atlantic seaboard.
The opinion further states that the case is one which will shortly go to the newly created commerce court, which must render the final decision in the case.
The lemon rate case was brought by A. Atchison, The Coca-Cola and Santa Fe and several other railroads against the interstate commerce commission and an application for an interlocutory injunction was argued before Circuit Judges Sanborn, Vandeverter and Adams last week.
The lemon rate, which is challenged by the railroads, is what is known as a blanket rate of \$1 per 100 pounds for the transportation of lemons in railroads from southern California to the Atlantic seaboard.
In other words, the rate is \$1 per 100 pounds, whether the lemons be destined for Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York or Boston. This rate was prescribed by the interstate commerce commission, last June, and it is held to be a discriminatory and inequitable rate, in that it makes the railroads carry the lemons 2,000 miles at the same rates as for 1,000 miles.
The opinion says that the question presented is new and important, and the judges all have such serious doubts of the validity of such a rate that they are of the opinion that its enforcement should be enjoined until its validity can be determined.
"For this reason," the court says, "the circuit judges postpone the further hearing upon the application for an injunction until the organization of the commerce court, and they also grant a restraining order against the enforcement of the rate in the meantime."
Chicago Rate Hearing.
Chicago, Oct. 27.—G. D. White of Nevada, a member of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association and one of the witnesses for the shippers in the movement against the proposed freight rate increase, testified today before the interstate commerce commission.
He asserted that he had examined the statistics presented by the railroads and said:
"I saw there a tendency to increase or pad statements of operating expenses out of all proportion. I do not
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DIX SHOWN UP IN NEW LIGHT

Former President Roosevelt Celebrates His Fifty-Second Birthday Making Speeches for the Republican Ticket.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt spent his fifty-second birthday in the city of Utica, in celebration for the Republican state ticket. It was a rainy, dreary day, and Colonel Roosevelt had no time to celebrate. He continued his attacks on John A. Dix, Democratic nominee for governor, whom he assailed in his speech here tonight more severely than ever.
The colonel also criticized Winfield A. Huppuch, chairman of the Democratic state committee, saying that he was a man who should not be trusted.
Colonel Roosevelt was welcomed everywhere by large crowds. He spoke at Fondra, Johnstown, Gloversville, Amsterdam and Little Falls during the day, returning here and making two speeches tonight.
On Mr. Dix's labor record, Colonel Roosevelt said:
"Last Sunday there appeared in the New York American an address written by Mr. Hearst and read by Mr. Shearn, in which it was alleged that Mr. Dix and his partners employed hundreds of men in paper mills; that those men worked twelve hours a day for \$1.65, and that when other paper mills of the country had given their men eight hours a day and raised their wages to over \$2, Mr. Dix, as a concession, raised the wages of the men to 10 cents a day, and provided as an offset that they should work thirteen hours a day for five days in the week and twelve hours a day on the sixth."
"Mr. Dix has not denied these statements. Unless they were true he would have denied them the minute they were made."
Colonel Roosevelt enumerated the bills benefiting the workmen passed during his term as President, and said that Henry L. Stimson, Republican nominee for governor, stood for the continuation of this work.
"How well the worst enemies of labor understood," he went on, "that Mr. Dix is really against this movement, is shown by the action of James B. Olney, the head of the Canned Goods Packers' association, who has announced that he intends to support Mr. Dix. Mr. Olney has been the most persistent enemy of the child labor law which we have had in New York for years, and has done everything he could to secure special exemption for the canning industries from the requirements of the child labor law."

ARIZONA CONVENTION

State-Wide Prohibition Not Likely to Be Submitted to the People.
Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 27.—Prohibition will be the main issue before the constitutional convention the remainder of the week and advocates of state-wide prohibition are arraying their forces and arguments for presentation at the public hearing of the committee tomorrow.
The prohibitionists have about given up hope of having state-wide prohibition submitted to the people at the election for ratifying the constitution and are now devoting their efforts to make the initiative and referendum applicable to counties as well as to the state.
The committee on executive department may report the recall provision tomorrow, leaving the matter of percentage to the convention itself.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
Chicago, Oct. 27.—More than three inches of snow, the first of the season, fell in northern Michigan today, and all boats on Lake Superior are seeking shelter. Light snowfalls were also reported from points in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. A few flakes fell in this city this afternoon.
HEARING TODAY.
Marshallfield, Mo., Oct. 27.—The preliminary hearing of Walter A. Ripley and Goldie Smith, charged with the murder of Stanley Ketchel the pugilist, will be held here tomorrow.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER

City Clerk of Reno, Nev., Charged With Taking \$7,800.
Reno, Nev., Oct. 27.—City Clerk H. E. Christ was today placed under arrest on complaint of Chief of Police Burke, charging embezzlement of city funds. Bail is fixed at \$10,000, and he is in custody of an officer. A defendant in his office amounting to \$7,800 was brought to light on Monday last, by auditor C. T. McDonald, after an investigation which followed the failure of the clerk to make settlement at the last quarter. The money represents revenues from city licenses.
On Wednesday the city council accepted Christ's resignation, removed Deputy City Clerk A. E. Cunningham and ordered a complaint filed charging Christ with embezzlement of city funds.
ROBBED UNCLE SAM.
Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 27.—John J. Seaton of Vancouver, Wash., for twenty-five years employed as forage master at Vancouver barracks, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Statter of Tacoma, charged with having issued false receipts for forage. The warrant was sworn to by Captain Clifford Gage, quartermaster.
ONE MORE VICTIM.
Rome, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant Sagittelli fell with a military airplane in which he was maneuvering today and was instantly killed. The machine was wrecked.

COL. ROOSEVELT ATTACKED BY JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER

Defeated Candidate for Presidency Continues Warfare Upon His Successful Rival

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Judge Alton B. Parker, in his speech here tonight, dwelt upon what he styled Colonel Roosevelt's utter disregard of the constitution and law as exemplified, Mr. Parker said, by his record, his speeches and his remarks during this campaign. Judge Parker, having in mind Colonel Roosevelt's present up-state tour, said:
"I hope the good people of the state of New York still feel able to govern all its citizens, whether rich or poor; all its corporations, whether large or small; to exercise all the home rule powers the state possesses; and, further, that they will refuse to declare themselves incompetent to do what their fathers did and expected their descendants to do to the remotest generations."
"Colonel Roosevelt feels that government of laws should give way to government by strong men, so he begins an open campaign for what he calls new nationalism, with the executive as the steward of the public welfare, the Congress and the judiciary as a subordinate instead of co-ordinate department of government and the national government in possession of the powers now enjoyed by the people of the state."
The plea of necessity for this evolution he bases in large part upon the failure of government, so far, to protect the people from the combinations to restrain trade and to prevent competition. He says, no, they have come to stay and we must have a strong man to regulate them. May I digress a moment to say that we witnessed what a strong man may do. The colonel, as President, gave consent to the new act of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the United States Steel corporation.
"Let us test the sincerity of his argument. In his speech of acceptance in 1904 he demanded more statute law to enable him to reach these trusts and great railroad corporations."
I answered then there is law enough now. What is needed is its enforcement. Senator Foraker has taken the pains to prove from the records of the attorney general's office that we did have law enough and further that the Hepburn bill served no more useful purpose than to give the appearance of support to the President's contention. It was insufficient law. Again, being informed by the supreme court that the Sherman anti-trust act is a criminal statute, he chose not to enforce it, but to bring spectacular civil suits instead.
In a message to Congress he favored a second Hepburn bill having for its leading purpose closer relations between combination in restraint of trade and the executive department of the federal government with statutory authority in an official of the latter to approve, when he deemed it reasonable to do so, contracts void at common law and under the Sherman act, thus substituting the judgment or caprice of the
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